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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1871. NO. 175.

FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

BLOODY WORK IN PROSPECT

Every Street Being Barricaded.

100,000 Desperate Men to Defend Them.

Porte Maillot to be Assaulted To-day.

Its Breach Thought to be Practicable

The Central Committee Disgusted at the Incompetency of the Commune.

Unless Versailles is Overthrown, the Republic is Forever Lost.

Latest Details of the Insurrection—The Government Troops Masters of the Situation.

LONDON, April 11.—The Nationals were attacked at Asnieres and claim a decided victory.

The supplementary elections for the Commune have been adjourned.

The strength of the army of Paris is now estimated at two hundred thousand.

Torpedoes have been placed in the Avenue of the Grand Army.

The *Vengeur* and *Tonge* have both been surprised. The Versaillists are complete masters of the situation at Neuilly, but they spare the inhabitants, as far as possible, from the bombardment. The fire of Fort Mont Valerien is consequently very slow. There was sharp musketry firing during the night at the bridges. The manifesto of the League for the Defense of the Rights of Paris demands Communal liberties, like that which is to be guaranteed by the National Guard only.

The news announcing the death of Abbe Duboys from congestion on the brain.

The village of Chatillon is occupied by 15,000 insurgents, who have commenced fortifying the consolidation of adjacent territory to Bicêtre.

The reported arrest of d'Leuliuse is contradicted.

The insurgents are said to be much disgusted upon the Church for one million francs, and avow that they will kill the Archbishop of Paris if it is not paid.

Favre, in his speech to the National Assembly, said that all of the powers had offered their services with the Government of Versailles as the only legitimate power, and that they would have written that the German administrator in France, through General Fabrie, had declined the overtures made to him by the Commune, which he believed must abjectly succumb to the power of the Government.

The insurgents have taken away the plate from the Foreign Office in Paris.

An announcement was made to the Assembly by one of the members of the Government confirmatory of the previous statement as to the general reestablishment of order in the country, and it was advised in regard to Paris that the Government had the most implicit reliance upon the courage and energy of the army.

Thiers has issued a circular to the Prefects for the information of the people of France, in which he says the cause of order is progressing.

The insurgents have returned to Asnieres.

Our troops have fortified themselves at Neuilly, and their conduct has been admirable.

There has been an attempt at insurrection in Toulouse, but it was promptly suppressed.

The disarmament of the Nationals at Marseilles is progressing quietly there. The Government is satisfied that the citizens have given it their confidence.

A dispatch from Versailles of the 10th, says yesterday Porte Van Veres and Issy were attacked.

The insurgents at Asnieres twice attacked our troops and were repulsed.

The funeral of the Generals killed in the battle of Neuilly took place to-day, and was attended by immense crowds of people.

The *Journal Officiel* guardedly denies that the National Assembly is favor of a Kingdom as the Government of France, but says pointedly that Napoleon's dynasty and Communism must perish.

The insurgent losses for the last two days, it is officially stated, were five hundred. There was no very hard fighting.

The Versailles troops are steadily gaining ground, and the military situation has become exceedingly favorable for the Communists, both on the western and southern sides.

Forts Montrouge, Issy and Van Veres were so vigorously bombarded that it became necessary to postpone the election for vacancies in the Commune, as the voters in many places were under fire.

General Henry's escape is confirmed.

Forty-four in the boulevards were passed last night by military force.

New efforts for coalition are making. Eighteen members of the Commune are disposed to put themselves disposed in front.

A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Tribune* on Monday, states that the insurgents made two sorties on Sunday. In the one against Chatillon a sharp fight took place, in which the troops whom this sortie was repulsed.

The insurgents now occupy Chatillon.

The Versailles brigade, which was about leaving, was ordered to remain, and reinforcements were sent to the front.

Affairs Improving for the Nationals.

PARIS, April 11.—The Communal authorities have refused their precautions against the departure of persons from the city without passports.

Merchant reports the complete occupation of Asnieres by the Nationals, and the effective operation of the Federal cannon on the Versailles side of the main Railway. Affairs at Porte Maillot have improved for the Nationals, who respaced during the night the damages caused by the fire of artillery the day. They have also erected additional batteries and otherwise strengthened the defenses around the gate.

It is said that Herr von Fabrici has informed the Government at Versailles that the Prussian Government has notified him of its determination to keep a force on the Northern Railway. General Admiralt commands the forces around Meaux, and Moltke and General Cossey those on the plain of Chatillon.

Porte Maillot to be Assaulted To-day—The Central Committee Disgusted with the Commune.

Special to the World.]

PARIS, April 11.—The breach of Porte Maillot is practicable, and an assault upon it is expected to-morrow.

The Commune are barricading every street. They have more than one hundred thousand desperate men at their command, and the work of carrying the barricades will be fearful. Dispatch to the correspondent to-day has again interviewed the central committee. They confessed their disappointment and disgust at the work of the Commune. It has aped that of the revolutionists of 1793. They say, "those folly will alienate the provinces, and ruin us all the world looks on. We must show that the power we entrusted to the Commune. They are incapable of legislating in these perilous times. Those who created them must act them aside. Nothing is left for us now but to annihilate Versailles or be annihilated. To-morrow we overthrow Versailles we and the republic are forever lost."

FORT WAYNE, IND.

An Interesting Case on Trial in the Michigan Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 11, 1871.

An interesting case was brought before the Supreme Court of Michigan at Detroit last week, in reference to the right of railroad corporations organized under the laws of Indiana to receive lands in Michigan in payment of stock subscribed. H. H. Bielly, of Michigan, and R. Brackenridge, of Fort Wayne, opened the case, the question being whether or not a railroad company organized by the law of that State, could take lands in Michigan in payment of stock subscribed to an Indiana corporation, even if authorized by the laws of Indiana to receive it. The argument will be closed by Mr. Shipman, of Michigan. The case excites considerable interest among railroad officials.

At Huntington, Indiana, to-morrow, the Northern Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference will convene.

SCRANTON, PA.

Conference Held Without Result—Further Disturbances Feared.

SCRANTON, April 11.—The remains of Lieutenant Wormley, and the Corporal, who were killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of one of their comrades, a few days since, have arrived here, accompanied by twenty men, as an escort. Of the entire detail all but six have deserted.

The Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, together with the President, Sumner Stone, arrived this afternoon. A conference was at once held, consisting of a delegation of miners. The result of the conference is not near so favorable for resumption as was anticipated. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company will consult Harris.

President Dixon, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, claims that the company is willing to grant the miners anything they desire; even more than the prices paid previous to the strike, but insists upon an agreement extending for three or six months and arbitrate a settlement upon a permanent and enduring basis. The conference will be commenced to-day at a meeting called for to-morrow. That the miners will not accede to the terms of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is certain. It is equally certain they must do something or starve, their credit at the stores having become exhausted. It is said that of little Follows, will attempt to resume work by to-morrow. The miners will attempt to prevent it. All the militia here are quiet, and boldly announce that they will not protect the blacklegs.

GEN. THOMAS, an operator, was waking through the woods near his works this afternoon was shot at, a large pistol ball passing through his hat. He ran into the woods running away, but was unable to identify them. Everybody is excited—some despondent and others hopeful.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

There was a heavy frost at Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday, damaging the early crops.

Several buildings in Keokuk were badly damaged by the storm on Monday.

An auction in the art works of Hussey, Paine & Co., Cleveland, exploded yesterday morning with great force. Some 500 barrels of oil were burned. Loss, $10,000.

Thomas Hodges, desperado and murderer, who has killed four men in addition to Whitlock, whom he shot and fatally wounded at Staunton, Va., Friday morning, was taken from the jail at that place yesterday morning, and hanged.

The steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Emigration to Kansas is unprecedentedly large, especially to the southern part and the Osage lands.

The grand jury of the United States District Court at Boston, indicted Daniell, late Cashier of the Second National Bank, and Pitman, former Cashier of the North National Bank, for embezzlement.

A very violent snow storm commenced at Sioux City, Iowa, on Sunday night, and raged furiously until Monday night. Roads are almost impassable, wires are down, and much other damage has resulted. On Saturday the thermometer stood at 80, and on Monday at 34.

Reports from Iowa show that Saturday's storm was much more severe than had been previously supposed. In Polk county alone the damage amounts to $50,000, and this devastation damage extends to a large portion of the State. The storm struck Dallas county, at Adel, Iowa, was turned on Sunday. Loss, $30,000.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Constitutional Convention Bill Debated—House Bills Passed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 11, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank.

By Mr. Davis—Conferring additional powers of amendment upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

By Mr. Campbell—Relative to sureties of replevin, providing that in actions of replevin to recover timber, lumber, coal and other property severed from the realty, plaintiff shall give bond, with sureties, to the land from which the property was severed may be in the county, provided, plaintiff shows property in himself at the time of severance; also, relative to the service of process in suits at law or in equity.

A message from the Governor was received, communicating the history of and his action in reference to the difficulties in the coal regions since the last meeting of the Legislature, reporting the restoration of order, and expressing the hope that there will be no more such disturbances.

Constitutional Convention.

The bill as reported by the Senate Committee for a Constitutional Convention was the special order, the bill providing an election for or against, including delegates, on the second Tuesday of June next; the Convention to meet in Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of September, not to extend beyond one hundred days of actual session, and one-third of the Convention may order the submission of any question to the people separately. There shall be thirty-two members at large, each voter to vote for not more than sixteen, and there shall be one hundred and eight district members to be chosen in districts specially apportioned by this bill, and each voter shall have as many votes as there are members to be chosen in his district, except in Allegheny, where eight are to be chosen, each voter to vote for not more than five, and in Lancaster five, each voter to vote for not more than three; salary of members five hundred dollars and ten cents mileage circular.

Mr. Buffington moved an amendment providing that voters may vote for not more than seventy candidates, the one hundred and forty receiving the highest vote to be elected. Defeated.

The bill was generally discussed by Messrs. Buckalew, Buffington and White. At 4 o'clock, the evening discussion, on motion of Mr. Randall, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills on the calendar of March 28 were passed: Transferring certain counties from the Eastern to the Western Judicial District; incorporating Verona borough, Allegheny county; to authorize the Governor to appoint a Notary Public in Troy Hill road, Allegheny City; authorizing Birmingham Councils to borrow money and issue bonds for a new market house; relative to the consolidation of adjacent territory to Pittsburgh.

OFFICERS FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

An Act Requiring County Commissioners to Furnish Offices for Superintendents of Common Schools.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth to furnish an office at the county seat of the respective counties for the use of the County Superintendents of Common Schools, and to furnish in the respective counties, with the necessary furniture and stationery for the convenient accommodation of said Superintendents, at the expense of the several counties.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Proposed New Southern Connection for Pittsburgh.

Narrow-Gauge Prospects in the Northwest —Incorporation of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Company—Other Items of Interest.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

LAWRENCE, Ks., April 11.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company are laying track in Indian Territory at the rate of two miles per day. They will reach the Arkansas river in June, and by early fall will be near enough the Texas line to throw the cattle trade, which it is expected will reach half a million head. There were about 300,000 steers driven to Kansas last season.

It is rumored that C. W. Mead, late Superintendent of the Union Pacific Road, will accept the position tendered him of Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific, vice Col. Anderson, resigned.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE ROAD.

The certificate of incorporation of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company was filed at Columbus last week. The incorporators are: Joel Wood, S. Spence, James Kerr, of Martinsville; Chester D. Hubbard and Joseph Bell, of Wheeling; John Barber, of Barnesville; Ephraim Hall, of H. H. West, of Hopedale, Ohio. Capital stock $20,000.

A SOUTHERN CONNECTION FOR PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having seen an account of a railroad meeting in which His Excellency, ex-Governor William K. Sherwood, was present, and having been participated, my attention has been called to the subject. Knowing that the great need of Pittsburgh is a connection with the South and Southwest, and believing that the object desired can be attained with a much less cost and expenditure of time and effort than that suggested by the speakers in the meeting above referred to, I would call your attention to the consideration of your city in regard to the Southern trade. For that purpose Pittsburgh is dependent at present in great measure upon four routes, viz: The Pennsylvania Central Railroad to the city of Philadelphia; the Connellsville route via Cumberland and the Baltimore and Ohio system of railroads, which connects with the South by way of Cincinnati and Louisville; and the Ohio river, and its tributaries, the Cumberland, the Mississippi Valley, all of which routes, instead of going directly to the market desired by the manufacturers and producers of Pittsburgh, run hundreds of miles away from the desired destination. By the Eastern route, by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the Pittsburgh manufacturer is compelled to compete with the manufacturers of both of said cities, while the additional cost of transportation added to the cost of his articles.

By the Connellsville route hundreds of miles of transportation are added on to the cost of Pittsburgh manufactures, on account of the absence of any direct route to the South, and the consequent short markets. By the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, a short connection is made to the Ohio river; thence to Wheeling via railroad. And a railroad from Wheeling is contemplated and partially constructed from Wheeling to the Kanawha. And this season a charter granted by the Legislature of West Virginia which authorizes the construction of a railroad from Wheeling to Parkersburg, Virginia, situated at the mouth of the Big Sandy river, which road, no doubt, will be built, with a little assistance from your city, to the capital of West Virginia, Charleston, a city of eighty miles from the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, is a point on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. There is a charter, granted by the Legislature of the state of West Virginia, upon the most favorable terms, for a railroad from Charleston to Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, the centre of the fertile section of that county, which road is now under contract, and will be built, with a little assistance from your city, to the Virginia Central railroad, at Millboro, Bath county, Virginia, thus connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Grafton, and with the Virginia Central railroad

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871.

The serenade to Senator Monroe, in Washington, Saturday evening last, and his speech on the occasion, are generally regarded as an organized movement in favor of General Grant for the Presidency. The policy of bringing out candidates at so early a day has generally been doubted and discouraged, but since this movement, it is not improbable that views for and against favorites will begin to find expression. It is to be observed that General Grant himself was present on this occasion.

"U. S. Grant wasted some millions of treasure and thousands of valuable lives in a futile attempt to turn the Mississippi river away from Vicksburg. Now, the incoherent demands of Congress that nearly $1,000,000 more to prevent the Mississippi from undoing Vicksburg of its own accord."—*Cincinnati Times.*

Why did not the *Times* add that the "futile attempt" of General Grant was made in consequence of the bloody opposition of its bosom friends to the unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi? Or does it consider the recital of the whole truth to be injudicious? We should be glad to know that it is a little ashamed of its past record.

Here are two pictures with one meaning. Look at them:

"Given as the true, the genuine Democracy that is now going to the country with Congress in its work of reconstruction, as 'unconstitutional, null and void.'—*Southern Paper.*

The same. Now read the following statements, clipped from a journal in the same section:

"In more than forty counties of the Commonwealth two-thirds of the arable land is lying waste, and the other third is poorly cultivated. These lands are steadily drifting down the descending scale of values; most of them are under liens, and are on the market. There are no buyers, yet they must be sold.

That is effect. And yet the people of these States obstinately insist that twice two are not four. Get yourself to school, O "genuine Democracy," and learn your letters.

Last fall the people who were demanding reform in the local affairs, were told, as a reason why they should not go for the Reform candidate for Commissioner, that Mr. Scott, the regular candidate, possessed every qualification for the position, and that Reformers could as safely vote for him as for Mr. Shaw, their own candidate. Mr. Scott is now acting on the License Board—*and how is he acting?* With a Commissioner like Mr. Shaw, the efforts of the citizenic committee would be greatly aided and the cause of law and morality have at least one friend on the License Board. But the public is learning, and we are quite content with the results of experience.

The *North American* considers it a fortunate circumstance that "the military system of the State is in good order, as was shown by the promptness with which General Oneaux mustered his forces and marched to Scranton," and adds that "since the war we have not been idle here in Pennsylvania, and our uniformed militia is in better condition than it ever was, and able to cope with any riot or outbreak." With reference to the eastern part of the State, this may be correct; but here in the west our militia is not a whit better organized, or in better condition than before the war, notwithstanding the special efforts in that behalf, and we may say that the present condition does not justify such great confidence as expressed by our contemporary.

Amid the incessant changes of the inconstant world what a beautiful thing it is to be consistent. Here now, while the Democratic party is vociferously denouncing the President for usurpation of power, comes its gallant standard bearer, Senator Blair, and declares that:

"The President, without awaiting the action of the Supreme Court, ought to have declared the reconstruction laws null and void, and set them aside."

This was said in the Senate chamber a week ago. How touching it is, and earnest and sincere; and what a wonderful light it sheds upon the sincerity of the leaders and spokesmen of the party whose expounder the Senator is. It is cooler and more refreshing than iced soda water in July. To have the same set of men decry the President as a violator of the constitution, in one moment, and in the next breath deliberately recommend that he shall arbitrarily overrule the mature decision of the law-making branch of the government, and usurp the functions of the judiciary! To inveigh against him as the man on horseback, and to blame him because he will not ride us down! Well now, it would be extremely funny if it did not spell so strongly of fossil oil.

What a spectacle is that which the License Board present before the community—sworn officers of the law, between whom and the public a committee of citizens are compelled to interpose themselves, and in the name of every valuable interest appeal to the Courts to save society from their acts. There are law breakers enough without the number being increased by such an example. In what interest are the Commissioners acting? Do they ever ask themselves the question what must be the effect, financially and morally, of their strange and persistent action? *And does any one question what is the influence that is so potential against the requirements of law, the appeals of citizens and the welfare of society?—to say, does any one doubt what is the character of the influence which can have a license which is refused in public to-day granted in private to-morrow?* Are these men so much less capable of understanding their duty than all the world beside that they are persistently wrong? Are their conceptions, as officers, dealing with a question in which society is more deeply interested than any other, of the standard to which they should conform, so dull that their action in a vast majority of cases, though shocking the judgment and conscience of most men, is nevertheless taken with a sincere regard for duty and the public welfare? Who believes it?

The New York *Sun* is nothing unless Ishmaelitish. Its free lance drives at everything and everybody, quite often without a thought of why or wherefore, but simply from love of the fun which it finds in miscellaneous fighting. Having had a tilt with Republicanism it now pays its respects to Democracy in the following contemptuous and sarcastic fashion:

"If Charles Sumner is nominated for President in 1872 by the Democratic party, on the platform of *equal rights, general amnesty, universal obedience to the Constitution, and time*, he will be triumphantly elected against all opposition."

Possibly. But do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? Does the *Sun* imagine that the Democratic party will stultify itself in such a preposterous manner? It cannot live without smelling a "nigger" in the air. The ghost of Bully Brooks would arise out of the grave to forbid the nomination. When Democracy becomes wise enough, patriotic enough and sufficiently emancipated from narrow prejudice to beseech Charles Sumner to become its leader, it will have ceased to be Democracy and become a higher order of intelligence. We should thereafter have faith in the Pythagorean doctrine, and believe in the transmigration of souls. But we do not consider it possible. Darwin declares that the accounting processes of development have gone on through millions of ages. This thing could not possibly be brought about within a couple of years. It is altogether too rapid. Contract the material with the expected results, and learn patience. *Sun.*

The comments of the Republican press throughout the country on General Grant's San Domingo message are even more than favorable. The renewal of the pledge that he has no policy to urge in opposition to the popular will, is received with great satisfaction, and it is frequently remarked by leading Republican papers that he has to take only another step to place himself in full accord with the unmistakable sentiment of his party and satisfy the craving of the country—and that is, declare promptly and unequivocally for the policy of thorough Civil Service Reform, whereby the corrupting influence of office-giving and office-seeking will be destroyed. It is the deliberate sense of a great majority of the intelligent people of this country that such a policy is absolutely necessary to save the government. Capacity and integrity, ascertained by a thorough test, should be the only qualifications for an office, and removals should be made only when these qualifications fail. We are entirely persuaded that General Grant could in no way so much gratify a large majority of those who elected him as by declaring for such a policy with something like the earnestness with which he pushed the San Domingo business. No backward step would be required of him like that which he took in his recent special message. Pledged as the people are with the declaration of no policy against their will, they would be much more so were they to be told that, regarding Civil Service Reform, it being unmistakably in accordance with their will, it would henceforth be the policy of the President, and with it he would throw himself on his country. Who could doubt the result?

THE LINE AND PLUMMET.

The House passage of the General Amnesty bill by the decisive majority of 144 to 46, supported as it was by such leading Republicans as Banks, Dawes, Farnsworth, Garfield, Kelley, Scofield and others, in addition to three out of the five colored members, is significant of the determination of the Republican party to remove every legitimate cause of disaffection and disturbance in the Southern States, and to promote their speedy return to peace and orderly development. In the face of this fraternal action no valid objection can be interposed by the Democratic party against the bill for the suppression of Southern lawlessness, which it is proposed to put upon its final passage to-morrow. The Amnesty and Ku-Klux measures naturally supplement and fulfill each other. Without the one the other would be incomplete. The country notifies the late rebels that it does not propose to hold them accountable for crimes committed half a dozen years ago, but that no excuse will be received for infractions of the peace hereafter. It condones their violent past, but puts them on their good behavior for the future. It wipes out with a merciful sponge the long arrearages which have been incurred, but cautions them not to run into debt again. It removes the stigma under which for their offenses they have rested, and gives them a fair new start. It is the marriage of justice with generosity.

Another propitious sign consists in the remarkable unanimity with which the leaders of the Republican party—those who inform its spirit and shape its action—are moving to its purification of the foreign and hurtful elements which have grown up around it and become incorporated with it during the period of its glorious career. Now, more than ever, proofs are thickening that it is the party of constitutional liberty, incited only by desire of the general good. It not only demands of the Democratic party that the just results of the war shall be respected, but it also makes brave requisition on its own conscience, insisting on magnanimity, on tax, finance and civil service reforms. The vital principle which underlies and actuates its present drift is courageous recognition of the equality of all men before the law, irrespective of color, birth-place, religion, social status, or political predilections. On the one hand it announces that so long as a Republican cannot live, travel, transact business, and express his sentiments in the South with the same unrestricted freedom as in the North, so long will the necessity for interposition continue, and the processes of reconstruction remain incomplete; while, on the other hand, it frankly declares that the mistakes which have been committed are to be rectified, not persisted in; that the opportunities which have been lost are as far as possible to be recovered, and that the unworthy men who have vaulted into places of trust and power are to be plucked down from the seats which they dishonor. For there can be no doubt that the errors of the Republican party in this latter particular have largely helped to kindle the malignancy out of which has arisen the present deep disgrace of the South. Oppression will make even a wise man mad. Injustice and fraud are the parents of malevolence and murder. Imbecility, ignorance, and disorder are not the qualities by which esteem is won. It is hard for men to remain quiescent under the heartless administration of profligate adventurers, whose theory and practice of political economy is to grow as rich as possible within the briefest period of time. Whether men bend under the burdens imposed by Tammany in New York, or by carpet-baggers in South Carolina, injustice is injustice, and tyranny, tyranny still. While, therefore, no jot nor tittle of a man's right to go into any of the Southern States, there to reside and to vote and be voted for without let or hindrance from any quarter, is to be yielded neither to prejudice nor to threats, the course of wisdom and patriotism imperatively demands that the unscrupulous politicians who in the South have helped to pile the fagots which heated this cauldron of devil's mischief, shall be at once remitted to the limbo out of which they came. Hand in hand with protection for man must go equity and fair dealing for our political enemies. Half-way policies, whether relating to the one or the other, can only result in failure. We must sweep away the jugglers who cannot or dare not accept the difficult tasks of their time, and supply their places with men—ample, broad, realistic, who can go up and down among the people, breaking the evil spells and terrors in which they are bound, interpreting them to one another, and summoning them to tolerance, to sympathy and self-respect.

In this direction the leaders of the Republican party are, as we have said, moving in solid phalanx. Having seen ideas become institutions, they have set themselves now to see that these institutions shall not be but bless. The Republican party is engaged in criticising itself, in applying to itself the scalpel. It is not ashamed to lay bare the heart of its own mistakes, and to go bravely about the work of redress. It is honestly seeking out the true remedial elements of national life, repudiating all forced, servile and reactionary relations, facing the facts of its own existence, showing that it has conscience and faith, and is still worthy to appeal to whatsoever is noblest and best in men.

Those impartially and rigorously does the Republican party lay the line and plummet to itself, that every false lesson of the Democratic party the moral courage in like manner to hold the members of their own organization to their proper responsibilities? The one insists on reduction of taxation and the practice of strict economy—dare the other accept as final the Reconstruction Acts and Amendments? The one is striving to correct abuses and remove wrongs—dare the other demand that the burning of churches and schools shall cease? Those who have lagered the splendid annals of the one are being scourged out of the synagogue—dare the other pronounce sentence of excommunication on the assassins whose hands drip blood? The Republican party is placing itself in accord with the most lofty and vital tendencies of the time—dare the Democratic party forget the shrivh flesh-pots of a bygone age, and resolutely front the duties which await and beckon it? If not, what does it dare?

Among those most immediately interested, the opinion is prevalent that Congress will adjourn the latter part of the present week. We urge upon that body to devote a few minutes of its time to the repeal of the income tax, before the members depart for their homes. The passage of the bill need not consume an hour. The justice and necessity of the measure have been so often and so thoroughly set forth that not a single word of discussion need be wasted upon it. The country impatiently demands its abolition, and we believe that a clear majority of both Houses are honestly in favor of it. Further delay on the subject is totally unnecessary. Put the bill on its passage, and don't weigh it down with riders and amendments upon every subject under the heavens. Give it a chance to get through on its own merits, without hampering or crippling.

The Cumberland Coal Region.

A letter from Frostburg, Md., contains the following interesting facts concerning the Cumberland coal trade:

"At no time in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant" has the coal trade been so brisk in this region as at present. Business now carried on is more earlier than in usual, the demand being so great.

"The summer of 1869 has been quoted as the 'big season' in this region, but from the present prospect this season's shipments will be as far in advance of 1869 as that was of all previous years.

"The mere coal would now be abused if the railroad company would take it away. Nearly all of the coal companies depend on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company for cars to carry their coal to the canal. All have to depend on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for cars on which to haul coal to be sent to Baltimore. These companies are now entirely unable to supply the necessary demand for cars, under the present condition of the market.

The New York *Tribune* completed, on the 30th, the thirtieth year of its existence, having been established April 10th, 1841. It was originally a small folio sheet, employing some twenty persons in its production, at a cost for the first week of $925. It is now one of the largest journals in the world, and the weekly expenses amount to about $70,000. Unlike many other journals, the *Tribune* was started on a very small capital, and the means required to purchase machinery and other improvements have been derived exclusively from the receipts of the establishment. The proprietors are twenty in number.

STANDING FOR THE LAW.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

At no period during the fifteen years that have elapsed since the license law went into effect, has there been so much interest manifested in the personnel of the License Board as was witnessed in their session during the past week. The attention of the community—particularly of those persons who deprecate the spread of intemperance—seems to be centered in a knowledge of the fact that we have a license law. This is a condition that is precisely as is contemplated by the law, in that every citizen should know it. A vigorous execution of that law works no injustice to any one, and the contest that is now being waged before the License Board by the friends of temperance, against the abuse of the traffic in liquors, presupposes nothing more than the duty which the license law itself imposes upon every citizen. Anomalous as it may seem, however, well, after fifteen years of adverse practice, nearly in the majority of those gentlemen who are so nobly standing up before the Board in defense of the proper execution of the law, is worthy of the praise and consideration of all good people.

Notwithstanding the antagonism to the practice of public taverns, and the misconception and misapplication of the purposes for which they have been allowed to greatly subsist and modify its provisions, it is pleasant to note the courtesy and forbearance manifested by all of those persons who participate in the proceedings before the Board.

The inconsistencies and irregularities in the interpretation of the law, which have been brought to the notice of the Court, are not more a reflection upon the integrity of the Board and its officers, than upon the people themselves. It is owing to the ignorance of the people, that we now, for the first time, have, in some particulars, an exposition of the license law. In the conflict between temperance and intemperance, nothing short of the utmost vigilance will protect the former, and a relaxation of the legal restraints that the law contemplates in the interest of intemperance.

Since the days of the Washingtonians there has probably not been in this community a more effective agency organized against the spread of intemperance than that conducted by those good citizens who insist before the License Board that there shall be a proper observance of the law. Washingtonianism, so potent in its influences in its day, had merely the assertion of social regulations. The present movement, headed by the Young Men's Christian Association, is a specialty of just a right under a law that is intended to compel at least a partial reformation of the greatest evil that afflicts mankind.

A Washingtonian.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The San Domingo Commissioners say in their report upon the "general political capacity of the people" of that Republic, that "the courage and devotion wasted in *insurrection* abundantly prove their capacity for self-government and regular political action."

It can hardly be said after this, I think, that these Commissioners could have failed to find reasons for annexation under any circumstances. If chronic rebellion and a want of proper submission to law and order are to be taken as conclusive evidences of the fitness of a people for self-government, then the idea of a *turbulent* Democracy is the normal one, and the people of Mexico and other Spanish American governments are above all others the best calculated to realize the *beau ideal* of a free State.

If this, however, be the proper criterion of fitness, what is to be said of ourselves? The fact that we did enjoy a prosperous and uninterrupted peace at home and abroad during the slave holders' rebellion was always supposed by us to be the best evidence of our own adaptation to the task of self-government, while that outbreak was hailed abroad as the termination of our experiment.

Facts cut both ways, both ways. If the Commissioners are right, it seems to me that we have proved conclusively our own unfitness by the absence of those very virtues which are supposed to recommend our dusky mongrel brethren of San Domingo as worthy associates with ourselves in the high functions of government.

Which side, then, will they take? Will they cleave to us as tone of their tone, or do they propose, upon full consideration to go over with Fred. Douglass in quest of a little of the insurrectionary element, by way of varying the prosaic monotony of Anglo-Saxon life, and developing occasionally a little of the "courage and devotion" which have so exalted the mixed blood of the tropics? Can't they find enough of this element at home in the patriots who constituted the bone and sinew of the Democratic party, and sometimes overflow our borders for the sake of a little "shindy," in the absence of a regular Donnybrook Fair, by way of philanthropy. Americus.

YOUGHIOGHENY SLACK WATER.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Connellsville, Pa., April 10, 1871.

In passing down the Connellsville Railroad a few days ago, the cars were frequently detained by the great number of freight trains, loaded with coke, coal, sand, lime stone, lumber, pig iron, &c., and I was surprised to learn, on inquiry, that nothing had been said or done by those interested "about relieving the road from this enormous burden, by improving the navigations of the river. What is to become of these coal, lumber, stone and coke trains, when in a few days this road, affording the shortest, cheapest and best line between the Eastern and Western markets, will be filled from side to side with the trade and commerce passing between the Pacific, the Atlantic and the intermediate States, to say nothing of the new development of wealth along its line? Must they not give place to more important and more profitable baggage? Must this heavy freight be transferred to the river by reconstructing the two locks and dams below West Newton and extending the improvement as far as practicable up the river, thus relieving the railroad of its surplus and less profitable freight, and, what is more important, developing and bringing into use the rich coal fields along the other side of the river by a much cheaper conveyance than railroad, and of unlimited capacity?

While the road could carry this heavy freight, the slack water was not wanted, but now will it not become a necessity, and should not those interested therefore turn their attention to this matter in time to meet the emergency which will so soon be upon them? S.

A noon all the solemn and beautiful death-bed scenes of which we have heard and read, are surrounded with a brighter halo of tenderness and sanctity than the death of Rev. Benjamin Eaton, of Galveston, who died in his pulpit in that city a few days ago. Ascending the desk and announcing his text, "There is yet room," he fancied he spoke to the friends who one after another had gone before, and gained Death entering the church door, passing up the aisle, laying its hand to the right and to the left, and leading the people away. Growing apparently entranced, as though the vision and the eloquence had painted were plain and vivid before his eyes, he advanced while speaking to the chancel rail. There he faltered and staggered. A gentleman who came to his assistance was greeted with a smile of bright red in the dark canopy above. Just before disappearing in the south the meteor burst and sparks descended as from a rocket, lighting up the whole sky for an instant with their brilliant light, and then gradually sinking away into the darkness.

The Philadelphia *Post* heartily joins in the demand for the prosecution of the charters of all colleges which are guilty of issuing diplomas to persons who have not conformed to statute regulations. In other words, which sell diplomas. The developments concerning the American University in Philadelphia has attracted general attention to this subject.

Here is something to make a body feel: Mr. French has just completed the second year of his administration as Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate. His expenditures for the past year are set down at $60,620 48 against the expenditure of his predecessor, which was $104,276 66, being a net annual saving of $43,656 90, a sum in excess of the present total expenditure.

"Outreach will settle in London." We believe the conqueror at present resides in Paris. But we suppose that when he gets to London he will be often met.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that in Bracken county, Ky., fifty years ago last Monday, Vincent Hamilton and Elizabeth Gregg were married in the house in which they now live. Fifty years ago our fellow townsman, John M. Gregg, of Third street, now seventy, was groomsman and received the guests in his usual genial, courteous and gentlemanly manner. His attendant, now Mrs. Minerva Keene, of Augusta, Ky., was present, looking hale and hearty, still preserving traces of that beauty that made her widely known as the belle of the neighborhood. The writer took the ages of twenty of the party who were present at the wedding fifty years ago, and found that they aggregated 1,430; the average seventy.

New York has strawberries from Charleston at two dollars and a half per quart, "with the stems on."

The Louisville *Commercial* reporter has "interviewed" the "oldest inhabitant," Aunt Lucy, a colored lady residing in that city, who lived in the days of Daniel Boone, and records the interesting fact that she is the only colored person of advanced age on record who has not availed herself of the services of a servant in the family of George Washington.

During the European war, the London *Times*, complete, including advertisements, was photographed on a slip of paper no larger than the thumb nail. It was sent into Paris, and developed, by means of the microscope, and cameras, to a size larger than the original, every word and letter being perfectly legible. An apparatus is now in use by which writing can be made so fine that the entire Bible can be written twenty-seven times within the space of a square inch, and afterward magnified to such a degree that the words can be read with the greatest facility.

At a funeral in Newburg, N. Y., a few days ago, there were present two cousins of the deceased, one a lady from New York city, and the other a lady from Brooklyn. Soon after their arrival in Newburg the lady from Brooklyn received a dispatch announcing that her little son had been run over and seriously injured, and in about an hour the other lady received a dispatch informing her of the sudden death of her husband.

At Bath, N. Y., recently, a man suffering from catarrh and sore throat, had extracted from his nose a rum stone, which he insisted had been inserted there twenty-three years before.

The statement that J. R. Marsh, of New Jersey left nearly all of his valuable estate to provide for his horses after his death is contradicted. He simply made provision in his will for the care of three favorite horses during their natural lives, and bequeathed one-tenths of his property to relatives.

At Little Fall, New Jersey, last week, a Mr. George Shackford fell from the top of a load of hay and struck on the ground on the back of his neck. After a short time of insensibility his head recovered, but his entire body was paralyzed, and in that condition it remained. The head was well and healthy, but the body was utterly powerless. Physically he experienced nothing unpleasant beyond his utter helplessness. Mentally—horror! He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. Being unable to eat death from starvation resulted.

The Cattle Commissioners of Cincinnati have decided that unless the cattle yards at West Albany are at once cleansed and disinfected they will on the 15th inst. issue orders forbidding all cattle which have been in these yards from coming into this State, the object being to enable the farmers of the State to drive their cattle from place to place for pasture without danger of disease.

Some French physicians have concluded that salt meat does not cause, as they so great a tendency of scurvy as is generally supposed, and a writer in a Paris journal says the experience of the garrison at Metz settles all doubt in the matter. Although deprived of salt meat from the 4th of September to the 12th of October, the garrison suffered terribly from scurvy. The disease is attributed to cold and damp, to the want of fresh vegetables, to overpowering drill, and, above all, to insufficient food.

A number of houses on the Parisian plan are to be erected in New York this summer, and if this experiment should prove successful, one of the problems of living in New York will be solved. Time and patience will overcome the American prejudice against French apartment houses. The Parisians live in such houses with great comfort, privacy and economy, and it is a promising sign that a similar system is to have a fair trial in our great metropolis.

At the meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Boston on the 12th proximo, among other important matters to be considered will be a proposition for the removal of the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of the encampment.

A Mississippi man claims to have invented a steam by which there can be saved, in all rotary mollers, seventy-five per cent. of the power hitherto expended. By a succession of braces and connecting pulleys he proposes to make one horse do the work of four, and where steam power is not available the use of sixteen horses will suffice for driving the largest machinery.

The German Aid Society of St. Louis has concluded its labors and made a final report of its doings. The total amount collected was $70,809, of which but $9,473 35 was obtained outside of St. Louis.

The evils of lynch law were strikingly illustrated in Cedar county, Missouri, a short time since. Two horses having been stolen, suspicion fastened upon a man of bad character living in the neighborhood. Two citizens followed and overtook him, and after recovering the stock hung the thief to a tree. But a short time afterward the citizens were seized and hung by a mob of men, supposed to be friends of the man who had stolen the horses. This caused a great deal of excitement and at last accounts there was imminent danger of more hanging in the vicinity.

PERSONAL.

Some one has discovered that the Queen of Holland is the author of the vigorous and bitter leaders against Germany which have attracted so much attention in several of the leading journals of Rotterdam, the Hague and Amsterdam. The Queen is represented to be one of the strongest and most sarcastic writers in the Netherlands, and deserves to be considered a born journalist.

Gen. Changarnier, the French veteran, 78 years old this month, is stated to be so much oppressed by the troubles of his unhappy country that he is sinking rapidly, and his death may be expected any day.

The oldest newspaper man in the world, Mr. Lewis Doxat, died in London the other day. Sixty-five years ago he was editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, the great daily organ of the Whigs, then the property of Mr. James Perry. After that he conducted for the *Observer*, a leading Sunday paper, for over fifty years. He was born in 1779—only two years younger than Sir Walter Scott—and lived for the whole of the great age of ninety-eight. He was a paragraph-writer of the old stamp, in full, and the first French revolution began, and consequently had witnessed the rise, progress and fall of the first Napoleon. He retained all the faculties of his mind to the last.

A London correspondent writes that an Irish fooble is spoken of for the next daughter of Queen Victoria. She is the young Marquis of Ely, one of the wealthiest men of the peerage.

An immense crowd collected and cheered Louis Napoleon vociferously as he drove, not long ago, his new frisky, and described his feelings in his awful condition. Being unable to eat death from starvation resulted.

Alluding to the suggestion that Hon. Ben. F. Wade be made the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "With such a leader we might expect a vigorous canvass, a full vote and a sweeping victory." The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says that General Garfield offered to withdraw last fall in favor of Mr. Wade if he would accept the Senatorship in Congress, but he refused, and it thinks that he will not this year be nominated for Governor if it is necessary first to obtain his consent.

In a recent paper, Dr. J. C. Morris, of Philadelphia, makes some singular statements respecting the use of tobacco. He denies that it leads to alcoholic excess, and says that it has always seemed to him to be in some measure antagonistic both to the effects of alcohol and to the craving for it in old dipsomaniacs." He also regards it as an error to rank tobacco as a mere sexual stimulant, conducing to long-continued mental activity, and affirms that "it rather obtends general and special sexuality, and lowers muscular power, indisposing for active exertion or for the reception of external impressions."

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Present Situation—Resumption of Work or Further Trouble—Coal Seeking New and Cheaper Outlets.

Reviewing the situation in the anthracite coal region, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "If the General Council of the W. M. R. Associations (announced to be held at Wilkesbarre yesterday) is authorized by a majority of the members voting in favor of the operator's propositions, it will order a resumption of work, and the coal trouble will end for the season, as is believed; if not, fearful consequences may follow, for all accounts agree that many of the miners are in a most destitute condition and anxious to resume work. There is steadily every week more coal coming into the market, notwithstanding the high transportation charges are maintained. New and cheaper outlets by more circuitous routes are found and used with profit to those engaged in the traffic. Steadily increasing quantities of coal from the Shamokin region, we understand, finds its way to the Delaware, at Wilmington, by way of the Northern Central and Wilmington and Reading, and there shipped to other points—a considerable portion of it coming to Philadelphia, where it is retailed from the canal boats, delivered at Philadelphia in this way at about $1 75 per ton cheaper than by the regular coal carrying companies at their present advanced charges, and in this way the retail price of coal is kept within a few cents per ton, and it can be, and is, delivered in New York by cargo at about the same price."

It is stated that the W. M. R. Associations discard all knowledge of the rioters and their resolutions acts at Scranton, and that they steadily proceeded with their voting in the several districts, on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, on the propositions of the operators to resume work.

The total tonnage of anthracite coal reported by the carrying companies for the week ending on the 1st instant was 107,679 tons, and for the year, 1,484,515 tons, against 3,156,800 tons to corresponding time last year—showing a decrease of 1,472,285 tons. The tonnage for the week ending on the 8th inst. was 133,100 tons, and for the year 207,977 tons, against 189,830 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 118,147 tons. The total production of all kinds for the week was 161,812 tons, and for the year, 1,852,357 tons, against 3,464,097 tons to corresponding dates last year—an aggregate decrease of 1,612,240.

A writer in the Boston *Advertiser* protests against the practice of encoring, which has grown into a settled habit with the patrons of musical performers:

"It is not enough to say that this habit is annoying and embarrassing to all conductors as well as to all singers or performers who conscientiously endeavor to make a just return to the public for their patronage. Such conductors and performers know very well what and how much labor they can continue to perform, with a proper regard to the wear and tear of voice, nerves and physical energy. More than this endangers the usefulness of their gifts and culture. To demand of them, therefore, persistently and habitually, more than they have agreed to do, and more than the buyers of tickets have agreed to accept, is no better than obtaining goods under false pretenses."

Exhaustion.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and unwholesome climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most particularly and emphatically addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows error, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,
At the Lowest Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT 75 CENTS A LARGE LOT OF
BLACK AND COLORED
KID GLOVES.
A JOB LOT OF
Ladies' Satchels,
VERY CHEAP.
$2 00 and $2 50, Ladies' Spring Shawls.
$1 00 and $1 25, Ladies' White Gored Skirts.
87½c, Ladies' Light Fancy Gored Skirts.
$1, Ladies' Black and White Balmoral Skirts.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
Millinery Goods.
Guipure and Bonnet Laces,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings,
Infants' Embroidered Waists and Robes.
Shirt Fronts, Underwear, Hosiery, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

Wholesale Millinery
DEPARTMENT.
HORNE & CO.
Have just opened a Large and Choice Assortment of
Millinery and Straw Goods,
To which they invite the attention of
Milliners and Dealers.
200 CASES
Hats and Bonnets.
MANY ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES.
300 BOXES
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
ROSES, PIQUETS, BUDS,
WREATHS, GRASS, WHEAT,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS,
All widths and shades. No. 1½ to 400, of our own importation.
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
BONNET AND LINING SILK,
CRAPES, ILLUSIONS,
JOINED BLOND, RUCHES,
BLACK AND WHITE
MILLINERY LACES.
STRAW TRIMMINGS
AND
BRAIDS,
AT
Very Lowest Eastern Prices.
77 and 79 Market Street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.
We have associated with us, in the Apollo Fire Brick Works, Mr. S. M. CROSBY, to take effect from April 1st, 1871. The name of the firm will be
REESE, MAXWELL & CROSBY.
371 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. BOYTS, FRANK BOYTS and JOHN H. ULAM, of the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of J. H. BOYTS & CO., was dissolved on the 25th day of March, 1871, by mutual consent, having sold their entire stock of Goods to T. F. BAILEY & CO., who will continue the business at Nos. 23 and 25 Wood street, and hereafter. JOHN H. BOYTS and FRANK BOYTS are alone authorized to settle all debts due to and by said firm.
JOHN H. BOYTS,
FRANK BOYTS,
JOHN H. ULAM.

IN RETIRING FROM THE CROCKERY and Glassware Trade, we most cordially recommend our successors, Messrs. T. F. BAILEY & CO., to the patronage and friends of the late firm.

The Dollar Savings Bank,
HAS REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should not needlessly endure the dreadful agony, for in it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in the use.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. mwf

Visit Evans' One Price Department Variety Store.
D. W. Evans'
ONE PRICE
DEPARTMENT STORE,
59 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
Is the acknowledged headquarters for bargains in
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
POCKET AND
TABLE CUTLERY.
We are in constant receipt of all the latest styles and novelties direct from Eastern manufacturing houses, which may be found in our 10, 25, 50, 75 cents, and $1 50, $2 and somewhat upward departments at
59 Fifth Avenue,
Masonic Hall Building.
Visit Evans' One Price Department Variety Store.

James Prescott & Sons,
Chimney Sweeps,
Attend to Setting Grates, Putting on Chimney Tops and Jobbing Brickslaying, and we have also a Mortar Cleaning Machine in the market, and all work warranted and done promptly. All orders left at Toll House at the Suspension Bridge, or at his residence,
No. 19 Isabella Street, Allegheny City.

PRODUCE IN STORE.
Butter and Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Timothy, Clover, Flaxseed, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Beans, Hominy, Corn Meal, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Sweet Cider, Sorghum, Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, &c. One car Rye, one car Oats, two cars Feedstuffs.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.
Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.
A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted.
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

ALBERT BENNETT,
Seedsman and Florist,
No. 132 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SEEDS, PLANTS,
TREES, VINES and
SHRUBBERY of all kinds.
RUSTIC WORK, &c.
Bouquets, Baskets and Cut Flowers, for Weddings, Parties, Funerals, &c., arranged in best style, to order.
NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES, WILKINS BORO, PA., five minutes from Wilkinsburg Station, P. R. R.

OAK LUMBER,
Will fill all orders at low prices on cars or at the mill near Layton, P. and C. R. R.
JOEL STRAWN,
FERRYOPOLIS, PENNA.

Visit Evans' One Price Department Variety Store.
KENNEDY'S
Medical Discovery.
Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., has discovered in a common garden vegetable, found growing in the forests of the United States, a remedy which cures every species of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Blotch or Pimple. Also, for Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, for all diseases caused by bad blood, or low state of the system, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, &c. One bottle in the spring, when you first feel the need of a purifier, will prevent you from having a sick summer. Two bottles will cure the worst case of Erysipelas, Blotch or Eruption. Five bottles will clear the system when Scrofula appears. Persons who have been salivated by Mercury or drugged by Quacks, will find a perfect antidote in this Discovery. Dr. KENNEDY has been longer engaged in the treatment of Chronic Diseases than any other physician in New England, and has the best known success. Send for a circular. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
Dr. KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 6

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF

1880, 1885 and 1909.

Subscription Books Now Open.

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79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, 1871.

The subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan now reach about $60,000,000, and the negotiation is growing in favor with the banking interest and with the outside holders and buyers of United States stocks every day. It is not surprising that this should be so, in view of the substantial advantages for the past to all who invested in and owned stocks in the nation, and in view of the present position of affairs over all other securities. It will seem even less surprising after the five per cent. stock now offered by the Treasury shall have been taken up, and rating in the open market at par, or $100 per $100 gold, because nothing higher than a four per cent. stock can then be had at par in gold. If it be improved, where will gold then be in relation to greenbacks, we answer that the difference will be so inconsiderable as to scarcely attract notice in the general run of business. We do not care to predict as to what inconsiderable point the premium on gold will decline, but we say that so long as there is no movement of trade or by the administration of the government, in the direction shown in Secretary's bank statement, under 37 per cent., attracts universal attention. Our system of bank averages, giving the result of six business days divided by six, instead of the actual position of affairs each week, is responsible for much of the prevailing uncertainty. We know that the banks have by this time received the whole of the $10,000,000 paid to the Treasury on Thursday, of which only some $500,000 appeared in the statement, and that for only one day. We understand, also, that the banks were calling in loans freely at the close of the week, too late to improve their averages much on Saturday. With these additions to what the statement showed, we are warranted in thinking next Saturday will show an improved position for the banks, and we confidently trust they will find it convenient not to come again so perilously near to the legal limits of their reserves.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Close'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	108½	108½	108½
Gold	108½	108½	108½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	108½
United States 6-20s of 1861	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¼
United States 10-40s	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Union Pacific Railroad	83¼
Central Pacific	95½
Currency Sixes	103½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received by J. W. Kennedy's agency, No. 84 Diamond building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various seasons of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 11, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
C. & H.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Del. Sup.	93	93	93	93	93	93
Reading	108	108	108	108	108	108
Hartford	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Mich. Cent.	101	101	101	101	101	101
Mich. Sou.	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Illinois Cent.	114	114	114	114	114	114
Cleve. & Pitts.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
C. & N. W.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pref. do	71	71	71	71	71	71
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chic. & Alton	101	101	101	101	101	101
Pref. do	120	120	120	120	120	120
R. I. & P.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
C. & P.	60	60	60	60	60	60
Canton	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Quicksilver	16	16	16	16	16	16
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Adams Ex.						
Wells, F.	49	49	49	49	49	49
American Ex.	56	56	56	56	56	56
U. S. Ex.	50	50	50	50	50	50
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active shares:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	37
Lehigh Navigation	46½
Gain since preferred	45
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	124
Northern Central Railroad	76½
Reading	54

—James W. Kinnaird, Broker, No. 60 Fourth avenue, Lyon's Building, deals in Government, Gold, and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he procures such orders on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 11, 1871.

BREADSTUFFS.—Believing in the adage that "brevity is the soul of wit," we make our remarks extremely brief. In fact, we have nothing new to give the reader. Prices are uniform, with a fair trade reported in all branches of commerce.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—We are reported sales of dried fruit since 9 barrel: Common $2 50@2 00 @ bbl; receipts 200 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 @ doz; in kegs and firkins because @ gal.

ASHES.—Sales Ash, inferior, 7 cent.; Pearls, 7; Pearls, common, 6¾ cent.; Pearls, 8@8½; Potash 7@7½; Pearls 9 @9½; @ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX.—There is a fair demand for strictly prime; none are reported sales at 30@32c per lb.; inferior 25@28c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices nominal at $3 50@3 75 @ cwt.

BROOM CORN.—Regular sales at 8@8½ @ lb.

BUTTER.—We report an active demand, with receipts of small nave $1 @ 30@32 @ lb; choice 28@30; Summer.—Market firm; sales at 20@22c @ lb.

CANDLES.—Pittsburgh.—Sperm, 45@50; star, 25@28; 8s, 23@25; 7s, 21@23; 6s, 20@22; 5s, 18@20; 4s, 17@19.

CHEESE.—Sales in a regular way at 16@16½ per lb. Factory and Providence, 16@17.

DRIED FRUITS.—Our reported sales are unchanged. We are unchanged. We quote as follows: Peaches, sliced, 7@7½; sugar-cured do, 10@11; unpeeled do, 5@6; quarters, 3@3½; evaporated do, 10@11; sugar cured-hams 13@14; canvassed do, 16@17c. Dried beef, 12@13c. Prime bottle rendered lard, in tierces, 12@12½ cents; do in kegs, 13@14c; country lard 11@12. Mess pork, $21 50 @ bbl.

CHICORY.—Supply light and prices firm at following quotations: @ lb. Dealers: Dunlap, 10c; Ohio Cooper, 17½@18c; Western Reserve, 15@16c; @ 2 lb. Receipts light.

CONFECTIONERY.—Pittsburgh.—Boiled 50; Philadelphia 48 50.

CORN MEAL.—The market is inactive, and we quote @ bbl at 2 25@2 30; @ bushel.

CRACKERS.—Sales Soda's Belle berries $25 @ barrel; other varieties at $2 @ cent.

CARBON OIL.—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANNING.—Mouth the star, full weight, 100; short weights, 75c; stearine 100@ @ lb.

COAL.—We are reporting sales of anthracite by the car load at $5@5 50 @ ton.

CIDER.—Louisville: hydraulic at $5 00@5 50 @ barrel, Beeson's Phoenix hydraulic $5 50@5 75 @ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT.—Regular sales were made as follows: Peaches, quarters 9@9½c; halves (bright) 10@10½c; apples, quarters 4@5c; sliced 6½@6½ @ lb. These rates were for a good article.

EGGS.—The supply is not so heavy, and prices are firm at last @ dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS.—Prices: live geese feathers No. 1 me @ 75 for fresh.

FLOUR.—Receipts 10,92 bbls. No change in prices. We quote National mills, white wheat $6 75@7 00; in sacks $7 00@7 25; Pan Handle, Southern amber at barrels $7 00, in sacks $7 25; Morning Dove, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $7 25; Iron City, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $8 00. The store rates for standard western brands are $1 @ barrel higher, and for choice Minnesota $1 25; choice white spring $1 @ bbl, sacks $0 75; fancy do $0 75 @ bbl, sacks $0 90.

GRAIN.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. Receipts for some days have been light. Under our act the following lots arrived by river and railroad: wheat, 68 sks; rye, 160 sks; corn, 13,341 sks; oats, 1,147 sks; barley, 100 sks; flour, 1,000 sks. There is a fair milling demand; red winter, @ wheat sold at 1 @ bush; white, $1 @ bush. Corn is steady but not active; prices unchanged. We are noted sales of shelled corn from depot at 60@62c; ear, 50@55c per bush. Corn is devoid of animation; buyers are not anxious to invest; sales 2 cars ear at 50@52c; 2 cars shelled at 60c; sales lots being held at 62c. Rye—market firm but not active; the current sales were @ cent. @ bush @ per bush. Barley—market is not quoted; no quote correctly, so we omit them. Oats—There is an active demand and we are reporting sales as follows:

Consumer.—We have no change to note in prices. Trade is reported active. We quote as follows:

Fine Sugars—New Orleans choice 11@; prime 10½@10¾; fair to good 10@10½; Porto Rico—Choice 11@; prime 10½@10¾; fair to good 10@10½. Refined sugars active at an advance of ¼c; A 12½@; B 12¼; extra C 11¾c; C yellow 11@11¼c; Demerara, nibs, 19½c.

Syrups.—B and E 70c; white honey 45c; superior 55c; extra honey 60c; fancy grades 65 to 70c.

New Orleans Molasses.—Good 60c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffee.—Strictly prime 19½; prime 19@; good 18¾@ 18¾; fair 18@18½c; reported in packages 19@.

Teas.—Fancy Imperial factory $1 40; good do $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. factory $1 40; good do $1 20; fair $1 00; Imperial factory $1 40; good do $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong factory $1 40; good do $1 20; fair do 70c; Souchong $1 40; good 90c; fair 70c.

Spices.—Cloves per lb. Pimento 12c. Cloves 50c. Cassia 20c.

Rice.—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c.

Honey.—Owing to the light supply the prices are firm, and we are reported sales new crop at 22@23c @ lb.

Hides.—Green salted hides fall weighted 7cts 14@ 21 lbs; green butchers' over and under; heavy; green salted 10@10½c; do call 10@13. Dry Flint nominal at 20@24c.

Hides.—Regular sales at 3c@3½c per lb.

Honey.—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for prime.

Lime.—There is more inquiry, and sales are reported at $2 25 @ bbl for Cleveland white, and $1 75 @ bbl for Findlay.

Lard Oil.—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 @cent 10, No. 2 90c @ cent. Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

Mill Feed.—Choice middlings at $1 00 @ cwt; second, $1 @ 1 05; coarse do, $1 @ 1 05; chopped corn, $1 @; bolted corn meal, 85 per bushel.

Molasses and Sugar.—Regular sales are made at @ cent 25 per gallon—sugar 10@12c per gallon.

Potatoes.—Old stock dull sale at $4 @cent 50 per barrel; sales have advanced to $7 @cent 00.

Provisions.—Sales Pork, mess, $21 @ bbl; tendency; sales pork hams at $1 25 @ bushel; Jersey sweets firm @ $5 @ per barrel.

Pickles.—The market is very steady at the following quotations: Printing, rag, 15@15c @ lb; printing, straw, 12@; wrapping, manilla, 12@12½c; wrapping straw, 3½@3½c; wrapping, manilla, 10@12c.

Peanuts.—New Tennessee sell readily at 6@6c.

Peas.—We note sales at $2 @ bush.

Rye Flour.—Little or no demand, and prices unchanged; we quote at $6 50 per barrel.

Rosin.—Barrel Powder.—Sales ¼ boxes Belle $2 @ barrel; other varieties at $2 @cent 00.

Carbon Oil.—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

Canvas.—Mount the star, full weight, 100; short weights, 75c; stearine 100@ @ lb.

Coal.—We are reporting sales of anthracite by the car load at $5@5 50 @ ton.

Cider.—Louisville: hydraulic at $5 00@5 50 @ barrel, Beeson's Phoenix hydraulic $5 50@5 75 @ barrel.

Dried Fruit.—Regular sales were made as follows: Peaches, quarters 9@9½c; halves (bright) 10@10½c; apples, quarters 4@5c; sliced 6½@6½ @ lb. These rates were for a good article.

Eggs.—The supply is not so heavy, and prices are firm at last @ dozen for strictly fresh.

Feathers.—Prices: live geese feathers No. 1 me @ 75 for fresh.

Flour.—Receipts 10,92 bbls. No change in prices. We quote National mills, white wheat $6 75@7 00; in sacks $7 00@7 25; Pan Handle, Southern amber at barrels $7 00, in sacks $7 25; Morning Dove, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $7 25; Iron City, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $8 00. The store rates for standard western brands are $1 @ barrel higher, and for choice Minnesota $1 25; choice white spring $1 @ bbl, sacks $0 75; fancy do $0 75 @ bbl, sacks $0 90.

Grain.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. Receipts for some days have been light. Under our act the following lots arrived by river and railroad: wheat, 68 sks; rye, 160 sks; corn, 13,341 sks; oats, 1,147 sks; barley, 100 sks; flour, 1,000 sks. There is a fair milling demand; red winter, @ wheat sold at @ bush; white, $1 @ bush. Corn is devoid of animation; buyers are not anxious to invest; sales 2 cars ear at 50@52c; 2 cars shelled at 60c; sales lots being held at 62c. Rye—market firm but not active; the current sales were @ cent. @ bush @ per bush. Barley—market is not quoted; no quote correctly, so we omit them. Oats—There is an active demand and we are reporting sales as follows:

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110⅞.

NEW YORK, April 11—P. M.

MONEY

Money this morning was firm at 6@7 @ cent., and closed at 5@6 @ cent. Receipts of currency from the interior are increasing. The efforts to make money artificially dear seem to have been abandoned, and the large and considerable amounts of capital heretofore withdrawn from the market were returned to active circulation to-day.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold has been dull and steady throughout the day at 110⅛@110⅜. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 ⅞ cent. Clearings $24,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds firm and a fraction higher than yesterday. To-morrow the Treasury will buy at least $2,000,000 of five-twenties, which fact is a support to prices.

6-20s, 1861	113¾	113¾
6-20s, 1862	112¾	112¾
6-20s, 1864	112¾	112¾
6-20s, 1865	113¼	113¼
6-20s, 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾
6-20s, 1867	111¾	111¾
6-20s, 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108½	108½
Currency 6s	103½	103½

STATE SECURITIES.

State bonds dull and firm in price. Tennessees and North Carolinas dull and nominal at former rates.

Missouris	92	Virginia, old
Tennessees, new	70½	North Carolinas, old
Tennessee, new	69½	North Carolinas, new
Virginia, new	69½	

STOCKS.

The stock market opened strong. The active stocks have advanced to extreme figures reached on the highest point of the season. The features have been New York Central Scrip, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Del. & Hud., Pacific Mail, Rhode Island, Ohios and Union Pacific. Marketing and speculation were active. Prices, which sold to the extent of a few hundred shares at 92@92¾, were bought in at 93@93½ per share. Cumberland preferred sold at 30@30½.

PACIFIC.—The market is very steady at the following quotations: Printing, rag, 15@15c @ lb; printing, straw, 12@; wrapping, manilla, 12@12½c; wrapping straw, 3½@3½c; wrapping, manilla, 10@12c.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring fairly active and no higher; closed at 93@ 93¾c cash, and 93@93⅝ seller May; this afternoon quiet at 93@93⅝ cash.

CORN—Quiet but active and 1@2c lower; closed at 35@35½c cash, and 35@35⅝ seller May; this afternoon quiet at 35@35⅝ cash.

OATS—Quiet but active and lower, and closed nominal at 28@28½c.

BARLEY—No. 2 steady at 86c.

PORK—Quiet and lower; mess pork closed at $18 75 cash, and $19 00 seller May. Last 18¾@18 87½ @ bbl; sellers' option.

LARD—Dull and 1@2c lower at 12@12½c.

BULK MEATS—Dull and lower; shoulders 7½c; short ribs 10½c; short clear 10¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

HOGS—Dull and 10@15c lower; packing and shipping 4 75@5 00; light 4 80@5 00.

CATTLE—Dull and 10@15c lower at 3 50@4 25.

SHEEP—Dull and 10@15c lower at 3 50@4 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 11—Cotton dull and declining; sales offered against the Pacific Mail steamer to-day 1,000 bales; New York sells, double and twist, 32½c; checks 32½c; Orleans sells, double and twist, 32½c; checks 32½c; mixed do 31c; Florida, Texas and Alabama sells, double and twist, 32½c; checks 32½c; Mobile sells, double and twist, 32½c; checks 32½c; Stock A do 31c; Stock A assorting 31c. Receipts for the week 1,000 bales; for the year 1,000 bales. Flour—Receipts 8,000 bbls; sales 5,000 bbls; State and Western dull and 10@15c lower; Southern dull and heavy; Canada dull and 10@15c lower; sales 400 bbls; superfine State 5 15@5 30; extra do 5 35@5 50; round hoop Ohio 5 35@5 50; superfine Western 5 15@5 30; common to fair extra Western 5 35@5 50; choice do 5 55@6 00; white wheat Western 6 00@6 25; fancy do 6 30@6 50; extra Genesee 6 00@6 25; Southern dull and heavy; sales 250 bbls; common to fair extra 5 60@5 75; good to choice 5 80@6 50. Wheat—Receipts 8,000 bush; sales 20,000 bush; dull and 1@2c lower; sales at 1 30@1 31 for No. 3 Chicago; 1 32@1 33 for No. 2 Chicago; 1 34@1 35 for No. 1 Chicago; 1 36@1 37 for amber Iowa; 1 38@1 39 for white Western; 1 40@1 41 for white Canada; 1 42@1 43 for white Kentucky. Rye dull and nominal at 1 14@1 15. Barley dull and nominal at 1 10@1 20. Barley malt dull and nominal at 1 40@1 50. Corn—Receipts 20,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; dull and 1@2c lower; sales at 60@60½c for new mixed Western; 61@61½c for old do; 61½@62c for new white Western; 62@62½c for old do; 62½@63c for new yellow Western; 63@63½c for old do. Oats—Receipts 8,000 bush; sales 10,000 bush; dull and 1@2c lower; sales at 43@43½c for Canada; 43½@44c for State; 44@44½c for Western. Beef dull and nominal at 8 00@10 00. Cut meats dull; hams 12½@13½c; shoulders 7½@8c; middles dull; short clear 10¾@10¾c. Lard dull; kettle dried 12c; May and June 12c; July 12½c. Butter quiet and unchanged at 18@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged at 13@16c. Whisky dull at 90c. Petroleum quiet; crude 12½c; refined 23c. Rice steady at 8@9c. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining 8½@9c; prime 9¾@9¾c; centrifugal 10½@11c. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans 70@75c. Freights to Liverpool dull; cotton 7-32d; wheat 9d; corn 5d.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts were 322 cars against 11 same day last week. The market is averaging 10@15c lower than last week. Sales of 1,200 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,450 lbs, at 5@5¼; 300 Illinois steers, averaging 1,000 to 1,150 lbs, at 4¾@5; 400

THE VERY LATEST.

REVOLUTION.

THE CANNONADE KEPT UP.

Deputation Sent to Versailles

To Propose Conciliatory Measures.

England Asks Germany to Intervene

Cannonade Renewed—A Deputation Sent to Versailles to Propose Terms of Conciliation.

PARIS, April 11, via LONDON, Midnight.—The cannonade and musketry firing was renewed this morning at Porte Maillot, Neuilly, Porte des Jermes, and in the Bois de Boulogne.

A deputation have gone to Versailles for the purpose of proposing measures of conciliation. They are instructed to "reveal on the maintenance of the Republic and a continuance of the municipal franchises, and to demand that the Nationals alone shall guard Paris, and if Thiers rejects these terms, to inquire what conditions the Versailles government has to propose.

England Asks Prussia to Intervene.

BERLIN, April 11.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says the British Government is endeavoring to persuade Germany to intervene for the restoration of order in Paris.

French Soldiers Sent from Switzerland.

BERNE, April 11.—The total number of French soldiers sent from Switzerland is 84,034.

Change in Cabinet.

DARMSTADT, April 11.—Baron Dalwigk Von Lichtenfels, President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned and is succeeded by Baron Von Leonhird, late Minister of Justice.

NEW YORK.

The Charter Elections Yesterday.

ALBANY, April 11.—At the charter election to-day, the Democrats elected their ticket by about the usual majority of from 1,500 to 2,000 votes. The Republicans will probably have a majority of one in the Board of Supervisors.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 11.—At the charter election to-day Oregon Steers, Democrat, was elected Mayor, and the entire Democratic city ticket was elected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The new library rooms and headquarters building of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, was formally opened yesterday in the presence of a large audience. Speeches were made by Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, managing director; Governor Dennison, of Ohio; Lieutenant-Governor Cumback, of Indiana; General Edward Wanzer, and Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio. The new building is one hundred and thirty by forty-one feet, toree stories. The lower floor is set apart for headquarters; the first story room is on the second floor, occupying nearly the whole area of the building, and is one of the most beautiful rooms it apparently in this country. It is already nicely supplied with books, periodicals, papers and works of art. The occasion was one of the most interesting in the history of the Home.

Twenty-two colonists left Reading, Pa., yesterday, to settle on lands granted by the Government to honorably discharged soldiers in Kansas. The colony consists of eighty colonists in all, thirty leaving from Lancaster.

Robert T. Glass, of Henderson, Ky., a leading citizen of that section and a prominent member of the state Legislature, was found dead in bed at his residence yesterday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the immediate cause of his death.

The body of Henry Landrum, a resident of the suburbs of Lanesville, was found in the river to-day. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

J. R. Brewer, editor of Fairfield county (Conn.) *Democrat*, fell under a train of cars yesterday, and was badly mangled.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

ARMISTICE SIGNED.

The armistice between Spain and the Pacific Republics was signed to-day at the Department of State. The conditions are: First, the armistice cannot come to an end without notice, and the effect has been given three years before hostilities may be resumed. Second, trade is to be resumed at once between the belligerents as well as neutrals. Third, negotiations for final peace are to begin next week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1871.

NATIONAL EMIGRATION SCHEME.

At a meeting held to-night on call of the Provisional Committee, of which Horace Greeley is President, a National Emigration Bureau was organized, having for its object the distribution of labor through the States and Territories by a system of colonial settlements. Mr. Cummings, who announced himself as representing the International Society of Workingmen, stated that there was an association of workingmen in this city ready to visit the right of Congress to give away the public lands to railways.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—River twenty-two feet, and falling. Weather cool and windy. Arrived—Keystone, 3 P. M.; Louis D. W., 3 P. M.; Kentucky, 3 P. M.; departed—Dove No. 3, Kentucky river; Fisherman, New Orleans; Kate Robinson, St. Louis; Nightingale, Arkansas river; Ed. Garrett, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—River receding; fallen three inches; six feet three inches in the chute, and eight feet inches in the canal. Rained last night; clear and cool to-day. The marine reports from the business hall. Arrived—Susie Silver, Messenger, New Orleans; Camella, Tennessee River. Departed —Messengers, Pittsburgh; Kate Robinson, New Orleans. The W. J. May sunk a barge of coal opposite the Jeffersonville ship-yard to-day, valued at about $5,000.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 12.—The weather is clear, and after a hard rain last night cooler. River rises eight inches. Port List: R. C. Gray and S. S. Mercer, Cairo; Emma Fisher, Memphis; Mary Houston, New Orleans to Louisville; Ellsworth, Red river to Cincinnati; Kanawha and barges, up; Idlewild, from Cairo; Pauline, Louisville and return; Bermuda, to Cincinnati; Fayette, Henderson and return; America and barges, Nashville to Louisville; Grand Lake and tow, down; Mary Ament, Carrollton and return; Rose Hite, Louisville and return; Arkansas Belle, St. Louis; Florence Lee, to Rastport; Houston, Combs and barge, to Green river. No business.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 12.—Port list to-day: Sam Brown, St. Louis to Louisville, 10 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Louis D. W., Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; R. Burns, Memphis to Cincinnati, 11 P. M.; Dexter, Cairo to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Lorena, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, noon; Alice Dean, Cincinnati to Memphis, 2 P. M.; James Howard, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Mollie Able, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; S. S. Morrill, Cincinnati to Memphis, 5 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 6 P. M. River stationary; mercury 58.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Arrived—Ben Accord, Cumberland river; Grand Tower, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Illinois, Peoria; Montauk, Kansas City. Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Lake Superior, St. Paul. River falling slowly. The upper Mississippi and Missouri are rising, the latter rapidly. The barge Dan Hewitt, owned by the Northwestern Coal and Transportation Company, with 1,000 tons of railroad iron, was sunk at the lower head of Alton island, by striking a snag, and swung against another barge, under the action of the high wind of Monday, which opened her seams. She will be raised.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—Cool and cool. River fell nine inches. The Arkansas is falling, with eight feet to Little Rock. Departed—Sheves, Red River; Kinsman, Memphis; Wade, New Orleans; Belle Key, St. Louis, Sallie, St. Louis; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Legal Tender, White River; Utah, Arkansas river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 12.—Down—Shannon and Indiana, last night. Up—Lizzie Logwood, this morning, and Mary Miller, last night. Weather warm and clear. River rising rapidly.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Arrived—Other Branch, St. Louis. Departed—Strasler, Kilgour, Louisville; Alice Dean, Cincinnati; John Keller, Memphis.

The Mississippi Open to St. Paul.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Mississippi river is now open to St. Paul. A heavy gale on Friday night broke up the ice in Lake Pepin. The Diamond Joe was the first boat to reach St. Paul. Four inches of snow fell at St. Paul yesterday.

THE TRIP TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Some Unofficial Ideas About It and Annexation.

George Alfred Townsend writes in his usual free-and-easy way to the Chicago *Tribune* about the trip to Santo Domingo, as follows:

Frank Sigel has returned with the San Domingo party, and, if rumor be correct, looks upon the whole performance down there as ridiculous. He has no opinion of Baez, no belief in the island as a component of the American Republic, and no respect for anything about it. In the letter which he has given Seibert the name of the "Pickwick Club" as applied to the San Domingo Commissioners, Colonel Boynton, with whom I have talked about the trip, gave the following notions: He says that San Domingo is a land of mud, and that the only pedestrian of a Northern man who has never been anywhere near the tropics is on account of the luxuriant growth of vegetation. He says that the trip was like walking through scores of miles of the Capitoline conservatory, through flowers, vegetation, rich colors, and all the productions of heat and moisture. Wherever a rock could be made to crumble, vegetation started a root and those noxious foulness were at first bewildering to the eye of the explorer. But, he says, there is no mortal reason why we should want the island. A flood deal of it has gone to waste, and the rest is scarcely cultivated at all. After spending some weeks among its coasts, the view of Kingston, in Jamaica—a city of the Capitoline order, with its gaiety—seemed like a social Paradise. He says that Baez looks like a French dancing-master, and impresses one as a consummate politician, and pretty much of the "jockey" that Sumner describes. He says that the Pickwick Club was a funereal compound in that connection, so far as its diplomatic nuance was concerned; for the three Commissioners had no harmony at all. Gen. Wade being the only man who showed himself out to be an open-air, hearty old fellow. Doctor Howe and Professor White looked upon their office as a great secret State matter, and held frequent private conferences in retired places, from which old Wade would come out and shout the whole thing to the reporters, damning his confederates, up and down hill, for a set of imagineers who thought themselves important.

Boynton says that there are no snakes on the island; that he saw some, and a great many lizards, many scorpions; that the people are all of a comedy, go-lucky sort, idle and loafing, but that as history has hardly any conversation with the people who could inform them, Frank Sigel's report of according to the books could not make their learning intelligible to the nations. He shows how General Grant selected his San Domingo agents; that much of the time does the most of his official sending them on business, without regard to their requirements in the Spanish tongue, and that their statements might have some effect upon the country. He says that when they came to Hayti they did see a strong, sensible race, fairly governed by its negro genius, but with straight noses, and all the appearance of men who had made a nation, and were going to fight for it; who did not mind a revolution in a year or it, and who could get up a revolution in earnest, at short notice.

All the correspondents were delighted to come home, and all who had a chance to go, and did not do it, are delighted that they stayed at home. Nearly all of them described the affair from beginning to end as having been a regular farce. Three men and a lot of newspaper folks were spending and pocketing for a country about which they had no knowledge, with a whole fleet of ships and a full company them, and they came back knowing nothing about it, and ignorant of it to-day. Baez is a lot of bugs picked up by the naturalists, and Boynton says he knows a horse, even under this administration.

FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

Work on the Canal—Opening of Navigation—The Coming Struggle for the Trade of the Orient—Erie and Philadelphia to be Bearers by Buffalo and New York City—Celebrations, and Wherein They Differ—Western Pennsylvania Entitled to the Next Governor and Senator.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., March 31, 1871.

The sun seems to have as much difficulty and kicks up about as big a muss in getting across the "line" here as it does in the Tartarian country, for we have had a most terrible snow storm raging for the last forty-eight hours. The appearances are now, however, that the thing is about ordered out of the way, and we have a beautiful morning as if winter. The weather has been quite mild from the 1st to the 17th, with a great deal of rain, and we have every prospect that on the 18th, it will keep the canal closed until about the 12th day of May.

The work is progressing tolerably well; the amount of excavating thus far is as follows: Rock, 20,000 cubic yards; earth, 4,300 cubic yards. The original project of making the sides with stone is abandoned, and timber is to be used instead. Congress appropriated $200,000 more for the purpose of constructing another lock. This is separate from the work of deepening and widening the present canal. The improvements in progress and in contemplation, with the immense yet undeveloped on the river, will involve an expenditure falling little short of two millions of dollars. This seems like money thrown away, but such is not the fact, as this must eventually be one of the great highways of the world. Considered properly applied in improving it will eventually yield large benefits to the country. Aside of the iron and copper in which will pass through the canal, in turning it into the products of skilled labor, will give employment to millions of tons of shipping. The North Pacific Railroad will in a few years sustain immense fleets of vessels to carry its freights, which will extend from the head of the lakes to the ports of America, but also those of the Orient. There will be a great struggle for the control of that trade, and already we see the gladiators in the ring. The New York and Erie, the New York Central and the Great Western of Canada will be the combatants in this great fight, as they will each have their line of steamers afloat on this route during the coming summer. This trade will build up a great city at the Pacific terminus of the Northern Pacific, one at or near the head of Lake Superior and another on Lake Erie, and then comes the struggle between Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for the supremacy at all. Erie will be the fault of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Board of energy among the sleepy heads of Erie if that city does not become the great receiving and forwarding point of the world. From the natural slowness of Erie and the manner in which the effort of getting enough subscribed among the Philadelphians for an ocean steamship line, I have but little hope for Pennsylvania, and I suppose Buffalo and New York will be the points.

During the past week we have had an illustration of the manner in which different nationalities commemorate important events. St. Patrick's Day reached us here as it does other places, and the admirers of that Saint, who is said to have introduced Christianity into Ireland, turned out all the snakes, celebrated the day in their usual manner. In the morning they went to church, where the services were celebrated, and the afternoon to the whisky shops. The rest of the day was characterized by rows and fights, and countenances of the friends of the Saint illustrated with black eyes and bloody noses, and before night a number of the wearers of shamrock were in the lockup. On the streets all day, the Hibernian brigade had to be dispersed by the sheriff. The 4th of July celebration of New York on election day.

The day after the news occurred, the mail arrived with the news that Paris was being occupied by the German troops, and as a matter of course a celebration was held that evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. Tentons here assembled in a shoemaker shop, where they drank German lager and smoked the pipe of peace. They all spoke at one time, and each one proved to his own satisfaction that Bismarck was the greatest statesman, Von Moltke the greatest General, Fritz Wilhelm the greatest Kaiser, and the Germans the greatest soldiers in the world. The evening ended in drinking of lager and singing *Die Wacht am Rhine*, they adjourned. In this gathering there were no bloody noses, everything passed off quietly, and ended in a manner which might be expected from men who come from a country where compulsory education is one of the fundamental principles of the government, and who love liberty and show it by voting for the party that protects it.

I saw an article in the COMMERCIAL some time since, stating that the Republican Convention the last had concluded to give the Auditor General to the West, as due to give General Hartranft a clear track for the Governorship, and I suppose it is generally liberal, in view of the fact that all the Governors and 7 United States Senators which the Keystone State have elected were from the East (I don't count Cowan), and that the East has also had the Auditor General during the last term. The East must go as well as the West now as at a later day that whether the West gets the candidate for Auditor General or not, *we do intend to have the next Governor and Senator.*

A. P. H.

STATE POLITICS.

M. H. Stanton and S. Stokley are spoken of as Republican candidates for the mayoralty in Philadelphia.

Joseph R. Glading, a merchant but no politician, is announced as a candidate for State Senator in the Second District of Philadelphia.

OHIO NEWS.

There will be four chrome factories in operation in Baltimore, Cowanga county, this summer.

Where Steubenville now stands, a town of 600 inhabitants, there was a cornfield last August.

While cleaning a bedstead with benzine in Cleveland last Saturday night, Mrs. Knaus spilled some of the liquid on her clothes, it ignited, and she was burned to death.

A citizen of Pike county claims that he has discovered a silver mine in that county of Ohio.

The whole number of students in all the departments of Oberlin College is about one thousand. But the four college classes number only about thirty each, and of these about one-half are ladies.

In Columbiana county there are two thousand two hundred and forty dogs. The amount of mischief they did to sheep last year amounted to the sum of $5,000.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel* records the deaths of the following aged citizens: David Smilie, of Wayne township, 76 years; Abigail Forbes, widow of Judge Forbes, of Kelloggsville, 72 years; Nehemiah Parker, of Orwell, 82 years.

The Cadiz *Republican* has the following: "Captain J. C. Patterson informs us that in an oak's nest near the Ohio river, in Harrison county, on the land which he investigated on last Saturday, he found, besides the owl family, three in number, a steel trap and chain. The trap was set in the form of a noose in the trap the leg of a coon. The owl's nest was in a tree three feet in diameter and was thirty feet from the ground."

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

Prof. JAS. McCOSH, D. D.,

WILL LECTURE

AT MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,

Friday Evening, April 14.

SUBJECT

"RELIGION AND RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES."

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.

No Reserved Seats. Tickets for sale at the Library. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

JAMES PARTON

WILL LECTURE

AT MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,

ON

Thursday Evening, April 13.

SUBJECT

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."

ADMISSION.....50 Cents.

No Reserved Seats. Tickets for sale at the Library.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

FELT. THE BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE Non-conductor known, for sale by the Original Manufacturer. BOILER FELTING WORKS, 40 Courtland street, Second Work.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,

S. L. VERA, Proprietor,

TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET.

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

P. S. VANFOSSAN HAS REMOVED to No. 329 LIBERTY STREET.

And has associated with him Mr. E. L. STROHN, under the firm name of

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Who will continue the Commission Business at last named place.

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Office and Warehouse Removed to their Works, Second avenue, immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge.

MILITARY AND FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS,

Society Regalias, Badges of all kinds.

Companies and Societies Fitted Out with every article required.

J. M. MIGOOD & SON, Manufacturers, 27 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

The People's Store—Campbell, Williamson & Dick.
Looking Glasses, &c.—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Black Silks—Wood, Orr & Lyon.
Warehouse for Sale—Dilworth, Porter & Co.
Drug Store for Sale—R. S. Sellers & Co.
Business—Warren and Venango Oil Co.
Shorthand Academy—Commences May 24.
Hatching Eggs for Sale—Box 2083, Pittsburgh.
Drug Store for Sale—Box C, Commercial office.
Cider and Vinegar—A. Bailey.
Harness makers Wanted—259 Beaver ave., Allegheny.
House for Rent—J. H. Hilleman.
Roofing Slate—Aiken & Co.
Wines and Liquors—Wm. Miller & Co.
Woolen Mill for Sale or Rent—J. G. Albin.
Meeting—Reconciliation City Executive Committee.
Sugar Business for Sale—Sugars and Tobacco, Commercial office.
Boarding—102 Fourth avenue.
Residence for Sale—H. H. Love.
Fair—Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
Library Hall—James Parton, April 13.
Trimble's Varieties—Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Help.
Masonic Hall—Two-Headed Girl Combination.
Opera House—Hawk, the Highwayman.
Library Hall—Prof. Jas. McCosh, April 14.
American Button-hole Family Sewing Machine.
Residence for Sale—C. H. Love.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Felt—Butler Belting Works, 46 Courtland street, New York.
Cream Ale—Pier, Bernals & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. H. Petty.
Novelty Works—Moorhead, Adams & Co.
Patent Friction Grease—Harris, McKee & Co.
Spring Goods—Moorhouse & Carston.
Patent Hand Lamps—Lamb & Wiggin.
New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Iron Work for Buildings—S. A. J. M. Cornell.
Glass Molds—Elliott & Barr.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Edmundson & Son.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Coal Tar and Roofing Materials—W. H. Lupton & Co.
Removal—Robert McKnight.
New Condensing Salamander Cement Felting—W. C. Childs & Co.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 11.

Bell, Alfred, Rochester, N. Y.....3
Baker, Geo. A., Cleveland, O.....3
Dewer, Frank, Chicago, Ill.....3
Harriett, F., Rochester, Pa.....3
Proper & Peck, Thomsta, Pa.....3
Provost, Lidia, Upper Hill, Pa.....3
Butter, G. W., Uniontown, Pa. (2).....3
Cauffel, J. A. M., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.....3
Sweeaton, Jennie, Johnstown, Pa.....3
Tanner, H. A., Meadville, Pa.....3
Thompson, G. S., West Harrington, O.....3
Vail, Jane, New York.....3
Wright, C. L., Oneida Mills, O.....3

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., April 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 5th inst., 1,200. The supply of Beef Cattle for the demand has not improved for any grades; sales of choice at $11 @; extra, $10@11 50; first quality, $9@10; second quality, $8@9 50; third quality, $7 00@8 00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market inactive; sales in lots at $4 00@5 25 each; extra $5 [illegible].

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Sugar, 9½@10c. Whisky, 85 @90c. Molasses—good fermenting, 30@40c. Coffee 14@15½c.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

In this Court yesterday morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Fleming, indicted for the murder of Henry Keech, was taken up. District Attorney Pearson and M. Swartzwelder appeared to represented the Commonwealth, and Messrs. W. D. Moore and Thomas M. Marshall appeared as counsel for the defendant. The murder for which the defendant is indicted grew out of a quarrel which occurred on the 14th of November, last, in a drinking saloon at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, in the borough of McKeesport. Fleming, who is a comparatively young man, was in the saloon, when Keech asked him to treat. While in the saloon Fleming and Keech became involved in a quarrel. They finally went out and when they reached the side walk Fleming struck Keech. They were separated and but the quarrel was renewed a moment at another tavern. Fleming struck Keech on the head with a stone and knocked him down. While lying on the ground he kicked him on the head several times. Keech lived until the 29th of November, when death ensued. The trial was begun on the 28th of February last, when Coroner West heard of his witnesses and learned that one of his principal witnesses and learned that one of his principal Keech was about fifty years of age at the time of his death.

After a jury had been empannelled, the District Attorney opened the case for the prosecution, and briefly recited the facts which the Commonwealth expected to be able to establish, after which witnesses were called.

Before closing the witnesses examined were James McCallister, Joseph Haber, Wm. Hunter and Philip Kettler, when a recess was had until one o'clock.

Court re-assembled at one o'clock and examined the following witnesses: John Baker, Jacques Paul, James Beckley, Cyrus Miller, Dr. Kuhn, P. D. Marsh, Mrs. Catharine Keech, wife of deceased, Dr. D. C. Hoffman and Coroner West, after which the court adjourned until this morning, when the examination on the part of the prosecution will be resumed.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Commonwealth against

A. McCarthy,	Joseph Brem,
Isaac Glider,	Wayne Landon,
W. P. McLaughlin,	William Einstein,
Jacob Gray,	John G. Rice,
G. W. Dawson,	A. Fox,
William Woods,	Thomas Smith.
G. F. Lee,	

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company vs. Dilworth & Porter, already reported, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

164. Hays et al. vs. McDonald et al.
184. (5. L.) Haffey vs. O'Brien.
185. Kingan vs. Arbuthnot.
86. Applebaum vs. Frederich.
168. (4. L.) Irwin vs. Sheffield.
95. Velie vs. Midas Petroleum Co.
107. Haigh vs. Baker.
108. Alexander et al. vs. Coleman.
160. Kelley vs. Burns.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of Phillips vs. Pittsburgh Coal Company was resumed yesterday morning, and after the motion to recover damages sustained by an accident on the inclined plane belonging to the Company. On trial.

In Judge Stowe's branch, the case of of James W. Wallace vs. David Clark and A. Critchlow & Co. on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

2. Smith et al. vs. Steamboat Lark.
6. Warfield vs. King.
36. Frantz vs. Williams et al.
37. Fleming vs. Bell.
39. Bowbert vs. Taylor.
41. Masonic Deposit Saving Bank vs. Nasser.
42. Same vs. Same.
46. McClintock vs. Hutchinson's executors.
48. Owens vs. Little et al.
47. Owens vs. Barnett.
49. Ritter vs. Thornley et al.
50. Same vs. McCandless et al.
51. Roessing vs. Blackmoore.

Vestrymen Elected.

The following named gentlemen were elected vestrymen in the several Episcopal Churches to serve the ensuing year: St. John's Church, William Thaw, jr., H. Lloyd, Charles H. Reed, Robert Bakewell, Stephen McCandless, Samuel Garrison, George W. Van Dyke and William Thaw, 3d. St. Peter's Church—Charles A. Cotton, Hill Burgwin, John H. Shoenberger, E. P. Jones, John H. Martin, Samuel A. Hutchinson, Charles Wilson, William Kerr, A. S. Murray, James Means and Julius Rogers. Calvary Church, East Liberty—Thomas M. Howe, George H. Wilkins, Alexander Speer, Samuel Martin, S. Jarvis Adams, James R. Murray, F. Infantry. Ascension Church, Pittsburgh—Charles Lane, Philip Wilson, Henry D. Hutton, Malcolm Hay, T. Boyd Sweetzinger, R. B. Johnson, Charles H. Shryock, Alexander D. H. Ewing, Robert Hunter, J. H. Ground, James Cooper.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record since our last report in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder of Allegheny county:

Isaac H. Cochran to John Gilfillan, April 1, 1871; lot No. 11 in plan of lots of James Anderson, Second ward, Allegheny city, fronting.....

James W. Hall to School District, Union township, April 18, 1871; one acre of land in Union township.....

Elizabeth Davis to Mary Hower, March 29, 1871; lot No. 21 in Robert Arthur's plan of lots, Reserve township, with buildings.....

John Hull to Robert Porter, March 30, 1871; 3 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches of land in Stowe township, with buildings.....

Wm. Dauman to G. F. Rommel, September 13, 1870; lot No. 12 and 13 in Washington's plan of lots, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....

Elizabeth Mecklenburg to Margaret McLaughlin, October 24, 1870; 4 acres, 69½ perches of land in Penn township.....

Wm. Phillips to Wm. Doyle, et al., April 11, 1871; lot No. 109 feet, on Washington street, borough of East Birmingham.....

Peter Meggers to John Weissert, July 8, 1870; 55 acres of land in Shaler township.....

Theodore J. Lecky to Mary Fagan, October 24, 1870; 7 acres, 3 roods, 6 1-10 perches of land in McClure township.....

Hayward Rieckes to Henry Stineberink, April 8, 1871; 19 by 80 feet, on Clark street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....

John M. Bawer to Jacob Kunz, March 20, 1871; 4 acres of land, Shaler township, buildings.....

Elizabeth Fleming to Alex. Chambers, Jr., December 10, 1870; 60 by 160 feet, on Penn avenue, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....

Alex. Chambers to Mary J. Wormcastle, January 4, 1871; 60 by 200 feet on Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....

John F. House to W. Lee Baker, March 29, 1871; 19 by 84 feet on Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....

John P. Hogan to Wm. Davis, April 28, 1870; lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20 in J. P. Hogan's plan of lots, Lower St. Clair township.....

Tax ladies are all going crazy over the "Gainsboro gimp."

DR. HELD, a druggist, met with a very painful accident yesterday morning. He had moved from his old stand, corner Thirteenth and Penn streets, to his new stand, corner Fifteenth and Penn streets. Yesterday morning he was standing on some shelving, arranging bottles, and while he was thus engaged he jumped to the floor. Unfortunately, a board with four nails protruding, was on the floor, and the Doctor jumped on them, the nails entering their full length into his foot, as he had on only a light pair of slippers. Dr. Duncan is attending him.

THE Germania Turn-verein inaugurated their new hall, at No. 161 Penn street, on Saturday night. An excellent supper was served, to which full justice was done by all in attendance. A number of ladies were present during the early part of the evening, and the occasion was a very pleasant one. After the banquet dancing was also indulged in, and was continued until early dawn.

SEVERAL firms in East Liverpool, O., have clubbed together and offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who set fire to the pottery of Isaac W. Rhodes on Sunday night last. Mayor Croxall also offers a reward of $100 for the same purpose.

THE two-headed nightingale attracts larger crowds than ever.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against the fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-phosphorated ELIXIR of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. M'F

[ADVERTISEMENT.] THE most useful and pleasant dressing for the hair in the market is Lyon's Kathairon. It should use. Prepared by Charles Abel & Co., Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue. Druggists sell it.

THE afternoon receptions at Masonic Hall are the fashionable resort.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK, No. 64 Fourth avenue. Money deposited this week will draw interest from April 1st. tf

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Help," with Mr. Joseph Murphy in the principal role, was produced for the first time last night, and is a great success. Mr. Murphy sings and dances well, and in this class of business is fully the equal of Emmett. The play itself does not amount to much, being somewhat disjointed. It is to be given again to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.—The doorkeepers, ushers and other attendants at the old Opera House take their annual benefit to-night, and a first rate bill will be presented. The beneficiaries are clever and accommodating, and should have a full house.

VARIETIES.—Business at this house keeps well up, the attendance being large every night. Miss Emma Grattan has made a decided hit as "Little Jack Sheppard." The variety performance was not below the usual excellence.

MASONIC HALL.—Curiosity in regard to the dual girl seems unabated, Masonic Hall being crowded at all hours. The great combination remains but a few days longer, and no one should neglect to go and see them.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The military drama of the "Good Fight" is being performed at the Academy under the auspices of the G. A. R. The attendance is fair.

THE Duquesne Savings Bank pays interest upon all sums deposited. tf

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A NEW Masonic Lodge, No. 489, will be instituted to-day at noon in Allegheny in Masonic Hall, D. D. A. M. Pollock officiating. The name of the Lodge has not yet been decided upon.

AT three o'clock yesterday afternoon the frame work around a stack of of Wightman & Anderson's glass house, located at the foot of Forty-second street, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded from box 73, which was promptly answered by the firemen, and the flames soon extinguished. The loss will not exceed $100.

East Birmingham Council.

The East Birmingham Council held a regular monthly meeting last night.

Mr. Wharton moved that the election of a Councilman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Larkins, be left to a vote of the people.

Mr. N. Jones moved to amend by going to an election immediately.

The amendment was carried.

Council then went into an election for a Councilman.

Messrs. Adam Diehl and Joseph Keeling were nominated.

The vote resulted—Diehl, 3; Keeling, 2. Mr. Diehl, having received the highest number of votes, was declared elected.

Mr. Wharton, Chairman of the Committee on Gas, reported that no reduction could be had on the gas bill. Report accepted.

The Chief of Police's report showed the following business for the month ending April 11th:

Number of arrests, 31.
Amount of fines collected per A. Ammon.....$ 99
Amount of fines collected per J. Heisel.....30
Total.....$129

The monthly pay roll for salaries of the policemen and the incidental expenses amounts to $341 91.

Mr. N. Jones moved that $100 be granted to the Street Engineer for street purposes.

Mr. N. Jones offered an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Edwards alley between Twenty-third and Twenty-second streets, and an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Larkins alley between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Haberman, of the Finance Committee, reported that $1,859 had been collected on the Nineteenth street sewer, which the contractors, Messrs. Hastings and O'Neill, could have. Report accepted with $1,000.

There appearing to be great dissatisfaction in regard to the Twentieth street sewer, Mr. Haberman moved that there be a new assessment ordered, and the Commissioners be instructed to follow the general assessment system of the borough. Carried.

The following commissioners were then appointed: Messrs. Wm. Finch, Sr.; Torrence Campbell, John L. Jordan and Harrison Estep.

Mr. N. Jones offered a petition for a sewer on Twentieth street, from Sarah to Josephine streets. Accepted and referred to Street Committee to draw up an ordinance for the construction of the sewer petitioned for.

Mr. Haberman moved that the Council meet next Friday night, in special session, to consider the list of tax exonerations. Carried.

Mr. Jones moved that the Council go into an election for Borough Treasurer.

Messrs. George Trautman and H. F. Voight were nominated.

Mr. H. F. Voight was then elected Treasurer by acclamation, I have not heard.

Mr. Wharton moved that the matter of depositing the unexpended balance be referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to draw up an ordinance. Carried.

Mr. Wingrass then read a series of resolutions recommending our Representatives at Harrisburg to use all honorable means to have enacted into a law the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act incorporating the Borough of East Birmingham." The resolutions were adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

OAT MEAL CAKES.

To those of sedentary habits, the use of oat meal prepared in this form cannot be too highly estimated; and when it has been used by such people, its virtues have made it a favorite article of daily food, in some shape or other.

McKELVEY & CO'S CARRIAGE ROOMS.

Probably as large if not the largest variety and style of carriages this side of Philadelphia will be found at this establishment. Their carriage rooms contain each of the following, which will give those in want of a buggy, wagon or hack-one an idea of what can be anticipated by making their purchases of Messrs. McKelvey & Co.: Coal Box, Piano Box, buggies with or without top, Beach Wagons, pony, park and rumble Phætons, shifting seat carriages, Coupe, Landau, Jenny Lind buggies, one seat buggies and revolving wagons, Rockaways, four seat, two and four passenger coupe and side bar buggies, and single seat driving buggies very light and handsome. And family barouches, with gilt and silver mountings, etc., etc. Many of the above have been purchased at the late peremptory sales in the East, and consequently we are enabled to give the very best of bargains, in prices and styles, as their sales-room, Smith's Bazaar, Diamond street, near Liberty.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MOVERS.

Parties who have changed their residences lately, and who wish to change their place of dealing, should bear in mind the great inducements offered by the old original Bed Frame Spring and Mattress Warehouse, No. 114 Smithfield street, over all their competitors. They have a large and well assorted store persons can get their price list of all goods in their line, and be convinced that there is *the place to buy*, and are hereby invited free to all parts of the cities and adjacent boroughs.

Mr. Washington.

Applicant—Joseph Warner, Tavern.

INDORSERS.

Thos. A. Golding, Jno. Whitehead, P. Brawner, S. Hutchinson, Jno. Wheeler, James F. McMullin, James E. Hany, Henry Gilbert, H. Todd,
J. Beck, C. P. Shafer, Jno. Bocker, H. Meyer, Jacob Albert, Peter Ammon, Thomas Smith.

Bondsmen—James E. Haney, John Rowland.

Mt. Washington.

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Difference of Opinion.

And each day decidedly proves that the American Buttonhole Overseaming Family Sewing Machine is creating considerable commotion in sewing circles. In order to be fully convinced of the merits of this machine, it will be necessary to call upon the agent, Mr. Fannon Eagy, at No. 77 Fifth avenue and Market street, on the second floor. Its simplicity in construction and superior work entitles it to a fair trial. Price reduced to machines. At all events, let those who are about to buy give him a call and see for themselves.

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